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DATA ON USSR LOCAL AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES,  
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1953

[Summary: This report presents information, from Soviet news-  
papers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of 1953 plans by USSR  
local and cooperative industries. Future production and construc-  
tion plans for these industries are also included in the report.  
Although information concerning construction and reconstruction of  
individual enterprises is noted, production statistics and capital  
investment figures are given for the most part on a republic level.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Karelo-Finnish SSR

In 1954, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR and  
the republic council of industrial cooperatives are to complete construction  
of two furniture factories in Petrozavodsk, a knitwear and sewing factory, the  
weaving shop of the Sortavala Woolens Mill with a production capacity of  
190,000 meters, two ski shops in Kondopog with a production capacity of 50,000  
pairs of skis, and others.(1)

Lithuanian SSR

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Lithu-  
anian SSR were to produce 3,000 horse-drawn harrows, 30,000 automatic water-  
ing troughs, and 50 various types of spare parts.(2) In 1953, enterprises of  
the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 14 times as  
much furniture, 10 times as much enamelware, 6 times as many metal beds, and  
15 times as much brick as in 1946. In 1955, Lithuanian local industry is to  
produce 3.9 times as many cotton fabrics, 4.3 times as many wool fabrics, 12.3  
times as much knitted outerwear, 28.1 times as much knitted underwear, and 2.7  
times as much footwear as in 1950.(3)

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In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Lithuanian SSR were to receive nearly 300 units of equipment including 34 metal-working machines, 19 wood-working machines, and a great deal of power and electrical equipment.(4)

In 1950, republic industrial cooperatives produced 3,500 metric tons of lime and in 1953, were to produce 20,000 metric tons. In 1954, republic industrial cooperatives are to produce 12 million bricks and 700,000 pieces of tile. By 19 October 1953, two brick plants of the Neris Artel had been reconstructed and expanded, bringing production capacity up to 7 million bricks. Construction of a brick plant in Simnasskiy Rayon was being completed and construction started on a brick plant in Taurag.(5)

In 1953, republic industrial cooperative enterprises were to produce almost 800 more carts and wagons for agricultural use and twice as many sledges as in 1952.(5)

In 1954, the volume of capital investments in Lithuanian industrial cooperatives is to be 10 times as great as the funds invested in 1950.(6) In 1954 and 1955, 35 new mechanized enterprises of republic cooperative industry are to be put into operation.(7)

#### Belorussian SSR

Enterprises of Belorussian local industry fulfilled the third quarter 1953 plan for brick production by 105.4 percent, for lime production by 101.9 percent, and for shingle production by 143.9 percent. These enterprises fulfilled the September 1953 plan for brick production by 108.9 percent and for lime production by 118.5 percent. Republic local industry produced more than 1.5 million shingles above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.

In 1954 and 1955, republic local industry is to construct 25 new brick plants with annular kilns and make every effort to increase production capacity and improve operation of existing plants. Production capacity of ministry brick plants is to increase by not less than 60 million bricks annually during this period. At the same time, ten new lime plants with annular and shaft furnaces and two chalk plants are to be constructed. Production of lime by the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR is to increase by 30,000 metric tons and chalk by 4,000 metric tons annually during this period. In 1954 and 1955, two plants for producing lime flour with a total capacity of 200,000 metric tons annually are to be constructed.(8)

In 1953, enterprises of Mogilevskaya Oblast local industry considerably expanded production and assortment of food products. Food combines produced bread and bakery products, farinaceous and sugar confectionery, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, berries, mushrooms, etc. Production of pickled and fermented products increased by 2,000 metric quintals as compared with 1952.(9)

In 1954, republic local industry is to construct 65 new flour mills with a total daily production of more than 800 metric tons of ground grain.(8) In 1954, more than 140 million rubles are to be appropriated for new construction to the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR.(10)

In December 1953, Belorussian industrial cooperatives incorporated 19 branches of industry and were producing 400 types of products. These enterprises were then producing 45 percent of all furniture, 55 percent of all knitwear, 36 percent of all sewn articles, and 71 percent of all metal beds produced by Belorussian industry. To provide rural areas with personal services, 52 combines with sewing and shoemaker departments are to be opened in the next 2 or 3 years [1954-1956] close to MTSs.(10)

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In 1953, Ukrainian local industry was to produce 118 million bricks, 11 million pieces of tile, 45,000 metric tons of lime, 8 million square meters of tar paper. As of 21 October 1953, not one oblast administration had fulfilled its assignment for brick production.(11) Ministry enterprises fell short of plan quotas for the first 10 months of 1953 by 24 million bricks.

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Ukrainian SSR were to produce 1.5-2 times as many pianos, concertinas, accordians, magnetic recorders, photo-enlargers, dynamic loud speakers, vacuum cleaners, and record players, and 1.5-2 times as much metalware as in 1953.

In the period 1954-1956, republic local industry is to construct 50 new plants for brick and tile production, reconstruct 87 enterprises, and convert 15 enterprises to year-round operation.(12)

In 1953, 60 large personal services combines and pavillions were under construction and some of this number began operation. The number of shops for repairing and mending clothing and footwear, as well as appliance repair, was steadily growing. By the end of 1953, there were to be more than 12,000 such shops in the republic - almost 1,200 more than at the beginning of 1953.(13)

Because of incomplete utilization of production capacities, enterprises of the Vinnitskaya Oblast Administration of Construction Materials industry [probably subordinate to Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Ukrainian SSR] fell short of plan quotas for the first half of 1953 by 1.5 million bricks and 200,000 pieces of tile. Sewing factories of oblast subordination were short 48,400 garments for that period.(14) By 27 November 1953, local industry enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 19,000 metric tons of lime, more than 6 million bricks. Although there was a demand for 7 million pieces of tile, oblast enterprises supplied only 270,000 pieces of low quality.(15) In 1953, more than 4 million rubles were appropriated for the expansion of state local industry enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast.(14)

During the first 11 months of 1953, republic industrial cooperatives fulfilled the 1953 plan for brick production by 83.5 percent and for tile production by 68.2 percent. In 1954, enterprises of Ukrainian industrial cooperatives are to produce 1.5 times as much brick and twice as much tile as in 1953 and are to extract twice as quarry stone and broken stone. As of 22 December 1953, the sewing industry of Ukrainian industrial cooperatives incorporated 613 artels and employed nearly 60,000 men.

During the period 1954-1956, 50 brick and tile plants are to be constructed, 35 brick enterprises and 30 tile shops are to be converted to year-round operation, and 60 existing seasonal brick and tile plants are to be reconstructed. During this same period, 21 furniture factories, 6 enterprises for production of twig and reed mace products, 2 baguette factories, 3 wood-working combines, and a plywood plant are to be constructed.(16)

In October 1953, a knitwear and weaving mill and a tanning extracts shop of the republic industrial cooperatives were under construction in L'vovskaya Oblast.(17)

By 3 December 1953, the Vinnitskaya Oblast Council of Industrial Cooperatives had opened 27 personal services shops, principally in rural areas, and was to open 19 more shops by the end of the year. Rayon industrial combines of the oblast were to increase their network by 37 such shops by the end of 1953. In 1953, more than 5 million rubles were invested in industrial cooperative enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast.(14)

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By 11 November 1953, enterprises of republic industrial cooperatives had completed the 1953 fruit-procurement and processing season and had procured 4 times as many grapes and twice as much fruit as in 1952. By 11 November, nearly 700 metric tons of stewed fruits had been shipped to industrial centers of the USSR. In 1953, Moldavian industrial cooperatives were to produce 1,175,000 decaliters of dry and fortified wines.(18)

In 1953, footwear industrial cooperative artels of the Moldavian SSR were to produce more than 350,000 pairs of men's, women's, and children's footwear. Tanning enterprises of republic industrial cooperatives were to supply footwear artels with 4.5 million square decimeters of upper leather and scores of tons of sole leather in 1953.(19)

Armenian SSR

In 1954, republic local industry is to construct a mechanized plant for producing beds with an annual production capacity of 30,000 beds.

During the period 1954-1956, republic industrial cooperatives are to construct a bed factory in Yerevan with an annual production capacity of 45,000 beds. In December 1953, construction of sewing and footwear factories in Kirovakan and a furniture factory in Yerevan by republic industrial cooperatives was being completed. In December 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, a plant for production of galvanized dishware would be constructed as well as a furniture factory in Kafan, 10 carpet-weaving shops, and 18 personal services combines in cities and villages of the republic.(20)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

Enterprises of Azerbaijdzhan SSR industrial cooperatives produced 5.9 metric tons of enamelware above the 1953 plan.(21)

RSFSR

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry RSFSR were to produce 1.2 billion notebooks, 650 million pencils, 3.5 million fountain pens, and more than one million automatic pencils.(22) In 1954, republic local industry enterprises are to produce 3,500 crane haystackers, 8,500 tractor-driven sleds, 10,000 sprayers, 4,000 water-pressure storage tanks, and many planters and garden tools.(23)

During the first 10 months of 1953, industrial cooperatives of the RSFSR produced 25 billion rubles' worth of consumer goods including 50 million pieces of knitwear, 16 million pairs of footwear, one million beds, and many musical instruments, dry goods, sports equipment, domestic and household goods, etc. In 1954, industrial cooperatives are to produce more than 34 billion rubles' worth of products.(24) In 1954, tanneries of republic industrial cooperatives are to produce more than 300 million decimeters of upper leather. Enterprises of the republic industrial cooperative metallurgical industry are to produce more than 47,000 metric tons of iron and cast iron ware and 1.8 million metal beds in 1954.

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In December 1953, the sewing industry was producing more than one fourth of the total production of RSFSR industrial cooperatives. In 1954, sewing factories are to receive 7,000 new machines.

In December 1953, it was planned that, in the near future; 47 new factories and 67 shops would be constructed and 26 enterprises would be reconstructed in the furniture industry of republic industrial cooperatives.(25) During the period 1954-1956, nearly 50 new furniture enterprises, 11 sewing factories, 10 bed factories, and more than 1,300 personal services enterprises are to be constructed in Moskovskaya, Tul'skaya, Leningradskaya, Smolenskaya, and Novgorodskaya oblasts and in Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk, and Chelyabinsk.(24)

By 10 November, artels of Leningradskaya Oblast had produced for agricultural use nearly 2 million square meters of tar paper, 7 million bricks, and 1.5 million rubles worth of saddlery products in 1953. The artels also produced 500,000 pairs of felt boots and rubber footwear during this period.(26)

Local industry enterprises of Moscow pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 5 December and to produce 15,000 household electric meters, 1,500 spring mattresses, and nearly 3,000 gramophones above plan by the end of the year.

By 4 October, industrial cooperatives of Moscow had produced 600,000 pieces of knitwear, 162,000 meters of fabrics, and 144,000 loud speakers above plan in 1953.(27) In 1955, Moscow industrial cooperatives are to produce 3.5 times as much metalware, 3 times as many beds and as much furniture, 3.5 times as much silk and knitted underwear as in 1952. In 1955, these enterprises are to produce 1.1 million wool and cotton blankets as compared with 420,000 produced in 1952.

During the period 1954-1956, 27 buildings of industrial cooperatives are to be constructed in Moscow including a plant for producing galvanized dishware with an annual capacity of 2,000 metric tons of dishware, a bed factory with an annual production of 120,000 beds, two toy plants, a furniture factory, a mirror factory, and other consumer goods enterprises. During this period, the total volume of capital works in Moscow industrial cooperatives is to amount to 180 million rubles.(28)

By 17 December, the Baumanskiy Rayon Local Industry Trust in Moskovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 130,000 meters of "granitol" [a leather substitute], 18,000 leather haberdashery goods, several thousand midseason and winter coats for women, hundreds of thousands of rubles' worth of toys, and 25 tower cranes above plan by the end of the year.(29)

In December 1953, a new washing machine plant was being completed in Sverdlovsk, one of the many new construction projects of Sverdlovskaya Oblast industrial cooperatives.(30)

Kazakh SSR

In November 1953, large personal services combines were under construction in Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Balkhash, and Ust'-Kamenogorsk. In 1954, 45 million rubles are to be invested in capital construction of republic industrial cooperative enterprises. Bed and furniture factories are to be constructed in Karaganda, a bed factory, wood-working combine, and a packaging materials plant in Ust'-Kamenogorsk, and a large food combine in Gur'yev. Four plants for production of roofing materials and several brick and lime plants are to be constructed in the republic.(31)

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In 1955, local and industrial cooperative industries of the republic are to produce 5 times as much furniture, 4.3 times as many beds, 6.5 times as much galvanized dishware, 19 times as much enamelware, and 10 times as much aluminumware as in 1950. By the end of 1956, the production capacity of furniture enterprises of republic local industry is to be 6 times that of 1950.

In 1954 and 1955, production of beds is to be organized in all oblasts of the republic. During this period, a new metal consumer goods plant with a shop to produce 100,000 beds annually is to be constructed in Samarkand. A large metal goods plant of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Uzbek SSR to produce household refrigerators, washing machines, table fans, various dishware, etc., is to be constructed in Tashkent. In December 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, a silk-weaving mill of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Uzbek SSR with an annual production capacity of 1.5 million meters of fabrics would be constructed in Ferganskaya Oblast. In 1954, 58 personal services combines are to be constructed and in 1955, 61 combines.(32)

In October 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, 20 brick plants would be constructed by the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Uzbek SSR in various rayons of the republic. Each of these enterprises would have a production capacity of 2 million bricks. In October, large tile plants in Termez and Syr-Dar'insk were being completed and a construction materials combine was under construction in Kuvasaye, Ferganskaya Oblast. The combine was to be put into operation in 1953.(33) In 1954, four times as large a fund is to be directed to capital construction for the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Uzbek SSR as compared with 1953.(32)

By 5 October 1953, 11 new personal services combines were under construction in Nukus, Begovat, Karshi, Chirchik, and other cities and rayon centers of the republic. Artels of industrial cooperatives were opening more than 100 more shops for furniture, footwear, and clothing repair.(34) In 1954, 4.5 times as large a fund is to be directed to capital construction for the Uzbek Council of Industrial Cooperatives as compared with 1953.(32)

By 3 December, local industry enterprises of Tashkentskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 20 percent more products than in 1952 including 1,880,000 more fired bricks, 375 more metric tons of lime, 195 more metric tons of iron and galvanized dishware, 60 more metric tons of aluminumware, and 100 more metric tons of nails.(32) In 1954 and 1955, local and cooperative industries of Tashkent are to produce more than 6 times as much furniture, almost 3.5 times as many beds, 15 times as much aluminumware, 5 times as much cast-iron ware, more than 3 times as many silk fabrics, and 8 times as many fired bricks as compared with 1950.(35)

Turkmen SSR

In spite of the great demand for local construction materials, their production by republic local and cooperative industries was far short of requirements in October 1953. At the height of the construction season, enterprises of rayon and city industry were not fulfilling production plans, falling short by more than 2 million fired bricks and nearly 500 metric tons of lime to be sold to kolkhoses and the population. Artels producing fired brick fulfilled the plan for the first 8 months of 1953 by 46.8 percent, failing to produce more than 4 million pieces of wall material.(36)

In 1954, sewing artels of Turkmen industrial cooperatives are to produce 447,000 more pieces of knitwear than in 1953.(37) In the period 1954-1956, the Turkmen Council of Industrial Cooperatives is to construct 31 shops for clothing and metal goods repair, for dry-cleaning and artels for custom-made clothing, and personal services combines.(38)

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By 24 November 1953, the Chardzhouskaya Oblast local industry had organized mass production of beehives for kolkhoz apiaries in Chardzhou and Khalach. Local industry was also increasing production of hotbed frames in accordance with increased demands of oblast kolkhozes. In 1953, local industry devoted considerable attention to production of construction materials for rural consumption. Enterprises in Farabskiy, Deynauskiy, Khalachskiy, and other rayons formed 1.5 million bricks, more than 800,000 of which were fired. Firing of brick which had been formed by kolkhozes themselves was conducted on a treaty basis. Consequently, oblast kolkhozes were able to obtain 2,523,000 fired and raw brick for their own construction.(39)

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